DESK WORK

BOOK I

J. P. ROSE

OR BASIC TRAINING

INDIAN EDITION

SENIOR BASIC TRAINING COLLEGE
BANIPUR

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BY
J. P. ROSE, M.A., B.L.

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REVISED EDITION

SENIOR BASIC TRAINING CO. BANIPUR

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PREFACE

This is a collection of exercises in English. A few of the exercises have been chosen from standard works by English and American writers and adapted to suit the needs of boys and girls in Middle and High School Classes. Directions and instructions are given at the beginning of almost all the exercises. In order to enable the students to understand them a few models have been worked out.

The exercises are more or less graded. Each exercise can be worked out in class within a period of school work, not exceeding thirty minutes.

I am sure the use of this book in the classroom will eliminate the waste of a good deal of precious time now spent in writing exercises on the blackboard and having them copied by the pupils in their books. Space is provided in the book itself for the working of the exercises. It is advisable that they be done in pencil, in the first instance, so that mistakes may be easily erased. Ink may be used if the teachers so desire. Most of the exercises have been chosen with a view to eradicating some of the commonest errors met with in the course of several years of teaching boys. A thorough drill in the exercises will be, I trust, one of the best means of teaching the students of this grade how to write correct English.

J. P. ROSE

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DESK WORK

BOOK I

Exercise No. 1. *Date* . . . . . .

THE USE OF 'IS' AND 'ARE'

Use the word ' is ' when *one* is spoken of.
Use the word ' are ' when *more than one* is spoken of.

The book is on the table.	The books are on the table.
One boy is on the fence.	Two boys are on the fence.
Ram is coming home.	Ram and Gopal are coming home

Put ' is ' or ' are ' on the dotted lines in the following sentences :—

1. The cup . . . . . .on the table.
2. The cups . . . . . .on the table.
3. The star . . . . . .in the sky.
4. The stars . . . . . .in the sky.
5. The apples . . . . . .on the trees.
6. The motor cars . . . . . .in the street.
7. The apple . . . . . .on the tree.

8. The boy .....in the house.

9. The cat .....under the chair.

10. The rats .....eating the cheese.

11. A girl .....cleaning her teeth.

12. Three girls .....cleaning their teeth.

13. The boys .....in the house.

14. Ram and Gopal .....sitting on the fence.

15. Krishna .....walking along the road.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 2. *Date* .....

THE USE OF 'IS' AND 'ARE'

Use 'is' when speaking of one person or thing.
Use 'are' when speaking of more than one person or thing.
Use 'are' with 'you' when speaking of one, or more than one, person or thing.

Krishna is waiting for me.
Ram and Sita are waiting for me.
You are waiting for me.
Are you waiting for me ?
The mango is red.

The mangoes are red.
He is coming to-day.
They are coming home.
We are happy.
He is a clever boy.

Write ' is ' or ' are ' in these sentences :—

1. His coat .....black.
2. My coats .....black.
3. The boy .....on the bench.
4. The boys .....on the bench.
5. You .....a good boy.
6. .....you a good boy ?
7. The child .....in the cradle.
8. .....the child in the cradle ?
9. January .....a cold month.
10. February .....a cold month.
11. January and February .....cold months.
12. Where .....my umbrella ?
13. Where .....my books ?
14. There .....four boys in the class.
15. .....my books on the desk ?
16. .....they my books ?

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 3. *Date* . . . . . .

THE USE OF 'IS' AND 'ARE'

When you are talking about one thing the word 'is' is used.
When you are talking about two or more things the word 'are' is used.

This boy is walking.	These boys are walking.
There is one cup.	There are three cups.
He is riding.	They are riding.

Use correctly either 'is' or 'are' in these sentences :—

1. The boy . . . . . .running.
2. Two boys . . . . . .running.
3. The horses . . . . . .eating.
4. The cow . . . . . .eating.
5. The girls . . . . . .walking.
6. The girl . . . . . .walking.
7. Gopal and Govind . . . . . .playing.
8. Abdul . . . . . .playing tennis.
9. Anil, Akhil, Ram, and Kristo . . . . . .playing carrom.
10. There . . . . . .one pencil on the table.
11. There . . . . . .many pencils on the table.
12. . . . . .he coming home ?

13. .....they going to school ?

14. There.....many lions in the forest.

15. He.....not going to school.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 4. *Date*.....

THE USE OF 'WAS' AND 'WERE'

Write ' was ' when only *one* is meant.
Write ' were ' when *more than one* is meant.

1. A snake.....on the grass.
2. Three snakes.....on the grass.
3. Two dogs.....looking at each other.
4. Two cats.....walking in a line.
5. A cat.....on the way home.
6. Two fat hens.....in the road.
7. Abdul.....sick yesterday.
8. Abdul and Karim.....sick yesterday.
9. He.....a good player.
10. They.....the finest players in the team.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 5. *Date* . . . . . .

THE USE OF 'IS', 'ARE', 'WAS', AND 'WERE'

There is one cow in the field.	We say ' there is ' for one thing.
There are two cows in the field.	' there are ' for two or more things.
There was a big dog at the gate.	' there was ' for one thing.
There were two big dogs at the gate.	' there were ' for two or more things.

Now put in the missing words :—

1. In the field there . . . . . .a horse.
2. In the lane there . . . . . .two horses.
3. There . . . . . .four cows grazing in the field.
4. . . . . .you waiting outside ?
5. In the road . . . . . .several cars.
6. There . . . . . .some plates on the table.
7. You . . . . . .too busy last month.
8. . . . . .there any cups on the shelf ?
9. There . . . . . .three hundred children in this school.
10. . . . . .there no books in the room ?

Total score . . . . . My score . . . . . Teacher's initials . . . . . .

Exercise No. 6. *Date* .....

DID

When speaking or writing, the word *Did* should be used without any helping word. It is right to say :—

I did my work.
He did his work.
She did her work.
You did your work.

They did their work.
Did you do your work ?
Did she do her work ?
Did they do their work ?

Use ' did ' in the following sentences :—

1. What .....you do, John ?
2. I .....my work.
3. What .....he say ?
4. I .....not understand him.
5. Who .....that ?
6. When .....he do it ?
7. .....you ever see an elephant ?
8. No, I never .....
9. Where .....you spend the summer ?
10. This .....not please the teacher.
11. .....you go to school yesterday ?
12. Where .....you get that apple ?

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 7. *Date* .....

RUN, RAN

The dog ran fast.
The dog ran across the field.
The pony ran a race.

The dog has run across the field.
The pony has run a race.
Has the pony run a race ?

Note that the word ' ran ' should be used without helping words. Now use the right words :—

1. I .....(ran, run) to school this morning.
2. The cat .....(ran, run) up the street.
3. The motor car .....(ran, run) on the road.
4. The cat .....(ran, run) up a tree.
5. The water .....(ran, run) off the roof.
6. Did you see the horse run ?—Yes, I saw the horse .....
7. Who .....to the store ?
8. I .....to the store.
9. Who will .....to the school ?
10. I shall .....to the school.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 8. *Date* .....

'MAY' AND 'CAN'

" May I climb the tree ? " means that I am asking permission to climb the tree. " I can climb the tree " means that I am able to climb the tree.

Use CAN or MAY in the following sentences :—

1. Mother, ...I eat three mangoes ?
2. I .....run faster than my brother.
3. I .....read " Robinson Crusoe."
4. .....you spell all the words in the lesson ?
5. I am not well ; .....I go home ?
6. Yes, you ..... go home.
7. I have a dog that .....stand up.
8. .....I go over to my friend's house, mother ?
9. Teacher, ...I change my seat ?
10. Yes, you .....change your seat.
11. Krishna .....lift a heavy box.
12. .....I have another sheet of paper ?

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Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 9. *Date* .....

'SIT' AND 'SET'

Sit means to 'take a seat.' We use *sat* to tell what happened in the past.
Set means to 'put in place.'

When one is tired one sits down. We set a bottle on the table.
A bird sits on its nest. We set a book on the shelf.

Use the right word:—

1. I will .....on the chair
2. He .....on the chair.
3. He will .....on the chair.
4. Will you .....down ?
5. .....the box on the table.
6. .....the bag on the floor.
7. .....the chair by the table.
8. .....on the front seat.
9. She .....under the tree.
10. Mr. Das .....a long time without speaking.
11. Does he .....on the chair ?
12. Kamala .....the cup on the table.
13. Has she .....the cup on the table ?
14. I saw Hari Babu .....on the chair.
15. Will Sita .....the basket on the table ?

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 10. *Date* .....

VERBS

Doing words are called verbs. Verbs assert action.

He *washes* the clothes, so *washes* is a verb. Here *washes* is a doing word. It asserts action.

The baker *bakes* the bread, so *bakes* is a verb. Here *bakes* is a doing word. It asserts action.

Underline the verbs in the following sentences :—

1. The boy climbed a tall tree.
2. The girl swept the room.
3. The hare ran very fast.
4. The cow kicked the calf.
5. The mother fed the baby.
6. He swam in the lake.
7. Gopal kicked the ball.
8. Lila stitched a jacket.
9. The cook cooked the food.
10. The thief stole the clothes.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 11. *Date* .....

Supply appropriate verbs in the places marked ; you may use any of these words :—

drink	cure	give	crack
fly	lay	sets	sowed
spin	rises	carry	stung

1. Cows .....milk.
2. Boys .....kites.
3. Monkeys .....nuts.
4. Hens ..... eggs.
5. Spiders .....webs.
6. Doctors .....sick persons.

7. Ships .....passengers.

8. A scorpion ..... Lila.

9. The sun ..... in the west.

10. The farmer has .....all his rice.

11. The sick man must ..... the medicine.

12. The sun .....in the east

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 12. *Date* .....

TENSES

Turn these sentences into the past by changing the verb into the past tense :—

1. The birds sing .....
2. I hear the echoes .....
3. I am breathing .....
4. May brings the rain .....
5. What is the matter ? .....
6. He and I play tennis .....
7. Peter is a tall boy .....
8. John and Peter go home .....
9. They are in the same class .....
10. He meets a tall man .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 13. *Date* .....

TENSES

Change each sentence into the past tense :—

1. The dog is chasing a rabbit .....
2. The rabbit runs away .....
3. Father drives the car .....
4. Mohan sits with mother .....
5. The dog likes the seat .....
6. They lay the cloth for tea .....
7. Mother empties the basket .....
8. My sister is helping us .....
9. He boils water .....
10. It is a fine day .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

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Exercise No. 14. *Date* .....

CORRECT SPEECH

1. He .....(come, came) into our house.
2. We .....(see, saw) him going away yesterday.

3. They .....(did, done) their work very quickly.
4. You .....(did not, ought not) to speak.
5. He .....(give, gave) it away.
6. They went .....(quick, quickly) enough.
7. .....(Was, Were) you all at home ?
8. Is it .....(she, her) you saw ?
9. Is it .....(he, him) you mean ?
10. There .....(is, are) no pencils.
11. Are .....(those, them) shoes yours ?
12. All .....(them, those) dolls are too small.
13. The book .....(which, what) you have is mine.
14. .....(She and I, Me and her) went together.
15. Not one boy .....(was, were) there.
16. All the girls .....(was, were) there.
17. If I were .....(he, him) I should speak out.
18. No one .....(has, have) come.
19. He has not .....(any, no) money.
20. I shall .....(learn, teach) him myself.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 15. *Date* .....

NOUNS

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing. The GIRL has a HOME in the COUNTRY. The words printed in big letters are nouns. GIRL is a person, COUNTRY is a place, and HOME is a thing.

Underline the nouns in the following sentences :—

1. The child burned her hand in the fire.
2. The woman in the car wore a green saree.
3. The house was in the poorest part of the town.
4. The gentleman put on a black coat and carried a cane.
5. On the table lay his pen and pencil.
6. Gopal saw a big horse in the garden.
7. Bring your pencil and pen.
8. Shanti has a fine saree.
9. Her cat has soft fur.
10. The king lives in a palace.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 16. *Date* .....

PROPER NOUNS

A noun that is the name of a particular person, place or thing is a proper noun.

Sita lives in *Madras*.

Here *Sita* and *Madras* are proper nouns because they name a particular person and a particular place. You have probably noticed that all proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

(a) In the following sentences underline all proper nouns:

1. Krishna went to Banaras.
2. Kesavan has gone to Madura.

3. Rangoon is the biggest town in Burma.
4. Calcutta is bigger than Bombay.
5. Mohan is taller than Ram.

(b) In the following sentences draw one line under all common nouns. Draw two lines under all proper nouns:

1. The child went to Bombay.
2. On Tuesday Gopal came to school.
3. Last Friday the children went to the circus and saw the animals.
4. Girls laugh loudly.
5. Boys are playful.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 17. *Date*.....

PRONOUNS

Which sounds better ?

1. Gopal said that Gopal came late to school because Gopal had to go and do some work for Gopal's mother

or

2. Gopal said that *he* came late to school because *he* had to go and do some work for *his* mother.

The second sentence is better, for it sounds better. In the first case the noun Gopal is used too many times.

Instead of repeating Gopal in the second sentence, the pronouns, *he*, *he* and *his* are used.

Pronouns are words used in place of nouns.

In each of these sentences cross out the noun which is used too many times, and put in a suitable pronoun.

1. Gopal said that Gopal's pencil was lost.
2. Shanti said that Shanti would walk home.
3. I like little children, and want little children to be happy.
4. I like my uncle because uncle brings fine gifts for me.
5. Abdul said that Abdul was old.
6. I saw the dog drinking the dog's milk.
7. Lila said that Lila had lost Lila's umbrella.
8. Ram said that Ram had a toothache.
9. Father and mother said that father and mother would be late.
10. Shanti looked at Shanti in the mirror.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 18. *Date* .....

PRONOUNS

In the following sentences underline each pronoun :—

1. Ghulam ate his supper.
2. He is a good boy.
3. The cats ate their supper.
4. She was proud of herself.
5. They went on a long journey.
6. She is my cousin.
7. They themselves saw it.
8. Tell me what you wish.
9. Run from it.
10. We think only of ourselves.
11. Those are too sour.
12. Hari is late, do not wait for him.
13. He is my father.
14. That is my dog.
15. The girl likes her cat.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 19. *Date* .....

PRONOUNS

Cross out one noun in each of these sentences, and insert a pronoun in place of it.

Example :—I like mangoes ; $\frac{\text{they}}{\text{mangoes}}$ are sweet.

1. I like grapes ; grapes are sweet.
2. Boys are so lively that boys make a great deal of noise.
3. My parrot amuses me ; my parrot is very interesting.
4. Lila pleases the teacher, for Lila always has a smile.
5. Is that Mohan's dog ? Yes, it is Mohan's.
6. Ahmed looked at Ahmed in the mirror.
7. Ahmed and Ghani looked at Ahmed and Ghani in the mirror.
8. Their names are Madhav and Ram; Madhav and Ram are busy ; do not bother Madhav and Ram.
9. The shop-keeper had no grapes ; the shop-keeper was sorry.
10. Snakes are so poisonous that I am afraid to go near snakes.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

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Exercise No. 20. *Date* .....

YOURSELF LAST

When you speak of more than one person and you are one of the persons spoken of, you should mention yourself last. Thus, you should say, *Ram, Bejoy, and I are going to school*, not, *I and Ram and Bejoy are going to school.*

In the blanks in this exercise write the words in proper order:—

1. Wait a minute for .....(Ramnath and me).
2. .....(I and Hari) were standing on the corner.
3. When .....(I and Romesh and Bejoy) were in the Fifth Standard, Munshi Agarwal was our teacher.
4. Come with .....(me and Bejoy) to fly the kite.
5. .....(Ram and I and Gopal) are to be captains in the inter-class football teams.
6. .....(I and my brother) collected the dry leaves from the lawn and burned them.
7. Do you want to go rabbit hunting with ..... (Shanker and me) ?
8. Shanti has invited .....(me and you) to spend the day with her.
9. .....(Ram and Gopal and I) are building little sailboats.
10. If mother will let us .....(I and my sister) will go.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

N.C.E.R.T. W.B. SIMLAB
Date 7.12.2007
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Exercise No. 21. *Date* .....

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word used to describe or modify the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

Example : *I saw a red rose.*

Rose is a noun.

Red is an adjective used to describe the noun *rose*.

Fill in each of the blanks below with a suitable adjective :—

1. I want a .....jacket.
2. Hari saw a .....snake.
3. It was a .....way to walk.
4. I saw a .....sheep.
5. Eskimos live in .....houses.
6. The baby has a .....frock.
7. Our teacher wore a .....dhoti.
8. I like .....weather.
9. I saw two .....men.
10. People like .....boys.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 22. *Date* .....

ADJECTIVES

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences :—

1. Lazy students fail.
2. It is a bright day.
3. I know a funny little man.
4. Drink fresh water.
5. That is a big house.
6. He is a brave boy.
7. Bombay is a big city.
8. You may eat ripe mangoes.
9. She has a little lamb.
10. Always use pure milk.
11. It was an empty box.
12. It is a muddy road.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 23. *Date* .....

ADJECTIVES

Study sentence No. 1, and then fill the blanks with correct words :—

1. They caught a large fish.
   FISH is a noun.
   LARGE is an adjective used to describe the noun FISH.

2. They ordered red roses.

   .....is a noun.

   .....is an adjective used to describe the noun .....

3. I bought a black cat.

.....is a noun.

.....is an adjective used to describe

the noun .....

4. We saw a striped tiger.

.....is a noun.

.....is an adjective used to describe

the noun .....

5. Fat cows are there.

.....is a noun.

.....is an adjective used to describe

the noun .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 24. *Date* .....

USE OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES

The Comparative Degree is used when only two things are compared.

The Superlative Degree is used when one thing is compared with more than one thing.

Never use the double comparative and superlative, such as *more lovelier*, or *most oldest*. Give the degrees of comparison.

	Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
1.	Fat	Fatter	Fattest
2.	Heavy	.....	.....
3.	Great	.....	.....
4.	Sad	.....	.....
5.	Noble	.....	.....
6.	Happy	.....	.....
7.	Young	.....	.....
8.	Pretty	.....	.....
9.	Red	.....	.....
10.	Merry	.....	.....
11.	Bold	.....	.....
12.	Fine	.....	.....
13.	Large	.....	.....
14.	Brave	.....	.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 25. *Date* .....

Give the degrees of comparison :—

	Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
1.	Good	.....	.....
2.	Bad	.....	.....
3.	Little	.....	.....
4.	Much	.....	.....
5.	Many	.....	.....
6.	High	.....	.....
7.	Far	.....	.....
8.	Old	.....	.....
9.	Late	.....	.....
10.	Near	.....	.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 26. *Date* .....

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the correct degree of adjective suggested.

1. Although she is the .....(young) pupil in the school, she is the .....(intelligent).
2. He is .....(learned) than she ; but she is the .....(agreeable).
3. Who is .....(tall), you or Lila ?
4. This house is the .....(desirable), even though it is the .....(far) from the town.
5. Shyam's books are ..... (neat) than Mohan's, but Mohan's are .....(accurate).
6. Of the two, this is the .....(good) plan.
7. This is the .....(good) of all.
8. Of the two girls, she is .....(pretty) than the other.
9. " Robinson Crusoe " is the ..... (interesting) book I have read.
10. He was .....(tired) than his brother.

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Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 27. *Date* .....

A, AN

How do you know whether to use *A* or *AN* before another word ? Both have the same meaning ; you choose one or the other according to the sound that immediately follows it. Remember, your choice depends upon the sound and not upon the letter. If the usual sound of *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, or *U* (which we call vowel sounds) comes next, you use *AN* ; otherwise *A*. But sometimes a word that begins with *E* or *U* has a beginning *Y* sound, and then we use *A*. For example : we say *a ewe lamb* or *a union*. On the other hand, in some words that begin with *H*, the *H* is not sounded, and the first sound is a vowel. In that case, use *AN* as in *an hour*.

In this exercise, fill each blank with *A* or *AN*.

1. The sewing machine is .....useful invention.
2. The female sheep is called .....ewe.
3. Have you seen .....elephant ?
4. This is .....tiger.
5. Shanti found .....use for every piece of cloth.
6. .....huge iceberg was seen off the coast of Labrador.
7. Diogenes was .....old Greek.
8. Diogenes went about with his lantern looking for ..... honest man.
9. The father enjoys .....evening at home.
10. I saw .....lion, ...elephant, ...bear and ..... ant.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 28. *Date* .....

THE USE OF ARTICLES

Articles are of two kinds—indefinite and definite. *A* and *AN* are indefinite articles ; *THE* is a definite article. When we wish to particularise a noun (The pen is on the table) or when the noun is the name of only one thing (The sun rises in the east), we use *the* before the noun. *The* is sometimes used to indicate a class or kind of anything. (The tiger is a fierce animal.) One individual is thus made to represent the entire class.

Insert articles where necessary :—

1. Sun rises in east .....
2. She is aged lady .....
3. The soldier lost arm .....
4. It is hopeless case .....
5. I live in open air .....
6. Get pound of sugar .....
7. Set back clock .....
8. She has not anna .....
9. Sun melts snow .....
10. He is honest servant .....
11. Where did you buy umbrella ? .....
12. Have you seen elephant ? .....
13. Draw map of India .....
14. Don't look gift horse in mouth .....
15. I saw accident .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 29. *Date* .....

Complete the following sentences by filling *a* or *an* or *the* as may be suitable :—

1. .....horse is .....useful animal.
2. He is .....poor man.
3. He is .....honest man.
4. .....lily is .....beautiful flower.
5. Honest men speak .....truth.
6. Rustom is .....young man.
7. Do you see .....blue sky ?
8. Banaras is .....holy city.
9. Aladdin had .....wonderful lamp.
10. The world is .....happy place.
11. He returned after .....hour.
12. .....school will shortly close.
13. .....sun shines brightly.
14. I met him .....year ago.
15. Yesterday .....European called at my office.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 30. *Date* .....

ADVERBS

Remember that adverbs usually answer the question of *how ? when ?* or *where ?*

1. He ran swiftly. *Swiftly* is an adverb because it tells how he ran.
2. He came late. *Late* is an adverb because it tells when he came.
3. He came here. *Here* is an adverb because it tells where he came.

Write an adverb in each of the following sentences :—

1. He jumped .....
2. The baby cried .....
3. She fell .....
4. " .....it is," cried the man.
5. " .....is my hat ?" asked Tom.
6. The birds sing .....
7. He ran .....
8. She cried .....
9. He reads .....
10. Read more .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

SENIOR BASIC TRAINING COLLEGE BANIPUR

Exercise No. 31. *Date* .....

CONJUNCTIONS

Words, or groups of words, are connected by conjunctions. An easy way to describe conjunctions is to say that they are connecting words. Some conjunctions are—AND, BUT, IF, ALTHOUGH, THEREFORE, WHILE, SINCE, OR, FOR, NOR, BECAUSE, and YET.

Examples :
1. The boy *and* the girl are in the garden.
2. Is that boy fat *or* thin ?
3. He is poor *but* honest.

4. *Though* he is rich, he is not happy.
5. The dinner will be cold *unless* you walk home quickly.

Underline the joining words :—

1. You and I must go.
2. Father and mother came to school.
3. Shall we walk or run ?
4. I have a pen but no ink-pot.
5. He is poor but honest.
6. She is rich yet she is not happy.
7. We shall not go as it is hot.
8. You must go or you must stay.
9. He tried hard and he succeeded.
10. I shall go if you come home.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 32. *Date* .....

PREPOSITIONS

Read the following sentences:—

1. The pen *on* the table is yours.
2. The umbrella *in* the corner is mine.
3. The policeman ran *after* the thief.
4. The book *by* the desk is his.
5. The river flows *under* the bridge.

Note : The word *on* shows the relation between the pen and the table.
The word *in* shows the relation between the umbrella and the corner.
The word *after* shows the relation between the policeman and the thief.
The word *by* shows the relation between the book and the desk.
The word *under* shows the relation between the river and the bridge.

Such words that express the relation between one object and another are called *Prepositions*.

Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions :—

1. The book is .....the table.
2. The cow is .....the shed.
3. The dog is .....the kennel.
4. The bird is .....the tree.
5. The dog is .....the house.
6. They live .....Agra.
7. The bird is .....the cage.
8. He is .....the carriage.
9. Are you running .....the train ?
10. The boy jumped .....the wall.
11. She came .....Delhi.
12. I saw her .....his house.
13. Keep the book .....the table.
14. The paper is lying .....the floor.
15. He jumped .....the wall.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 33. *Date* . . . . . .

Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions :—

1. Lions prey . . . . . .other beasts.
2. Monday is the second day . . . . . .the week.
3. The durwan came . . . . . .a cycle.
4. He will return . . . . . .an hour.
5. The dog barked . . . . . .the cat.
6. He gets up daily . . . . . .five o'clock.
7. The house is . . . . . .sale.
8. Rice is grown all . . . . . .Burma.
9. Jute is grown all . . . . . .East Bengal.
10. I am very fond . . . . . .oranges.
11. I am ashamed . . . . . .my conduct in the school.
12. Look . . . . . .the strange bird that is on the tree.
13. The work was done . . . . . .haste.
14. Do not put your fingers . . . . . .your mouth.
15. Even a cat may look . . . . . .a king.

Total score . . . . . My score . . . . . Teacher's initials . . . . . .

Exercise No. 34. *Date* . . . . . .

REVIEW OF PARTS OF SPEECH

Draw one line under the nouns. Draw two lines under the verbs. Place an 'A' over the adjective and a 'P' over the pronoun.

Man,	run,	go,	eat,	his,	him,	Agra,	house,
them,	their,	dress,	people,	lady,	her,	it,	she,
read,	hear,	we,	paper,	study,	ask,	do,	went,
you,	us,	its,	desk,	person,	kill,	drop,	speak,
red,	happy,	ten,	pretty,	swim,	is,	are,	small,
ate,	brown,	green,	clean,	slept,		smoked,	they,
stopped,	great,	school.					

Total score . . . . . My score . . . . . Teacher's initials . . . . . .

Exercise No. 35. *Date* . . . . . .

REVIEW OF PARTS OF SPEECH

Answer the following questions :—

1. What is the name of a person, place or thing ? . . . . . .
2. What kind of noun must always be begun with a capital letter ? . . . . . .
3. What word is used instead of a noun ? . . . . . .

4. What part of speech tells what kind or how much ? .....

.....

5. What modifies a noun or a pronoun ? .....

6. What are doing words called ? .....

7. What part of speech shows action ? .....

8. What is an adjective ? .....

.....

9. What is a common noun ? .....

.....

10. The word used instead of a noun is called .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 36. *Date* .....

THERE, THEIR

There means—*in that place.* *Their* means—*belonging to them.*

Fill in each blank with the correct form :—

1. .....sat my classmates with .....books.
2. I did not know that .....were so many kinds of birds.
3. My toys now lie .....unused in my closet.
4. Where .....is smoke .....is usually fire.

5. The players took .....places and awaited the signal to begin.

6. .....on the desk lay .....books.

7. Having fastened .....shoes, they dashed here and .....across the football field.

8. Not a sound could they hear ....., though they strained .....ears to listen.

9. The squirrels stored .....food .....in the hollow tree.

10. .....is still time for us to discover .....secret.

11. .....eyelids dropped and they fell asleep ..... on the coach.

12. The captain stood .....where you are standing.

13. Are .....many fish in this creek ?

14. The teacher asked her students to close .....books.

15. .....are two robins that have .....nest in the elm trees.

16. The men have .....tools ready over .....

17. By the house .....is a hammer and .....are nails.

18. The men will bring .....paint too and finish ..... work.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 37. *Date* .....

TO, TOO, TWO

Three words that sound alike, but are spelt differently and have different meanings are *to*, *too*, *two*. *Too*—means *very* or *also* ; *two*—is a number ; *to*—is used unless one of these meanings is to be expressed.

1. After .....hours in the gymnasium I was ..... tired .....play with my sisters.
2. Shanker wants .....go .....
3. When I gave the .....toys .....Gopal, he was .....happy .....speak.
4. Lila ran .....the post office, where she found .....letters for her.
5. .....the .....girls who helped me I extend my thanks.
6. I sent an invitation .....Ram.....
7. Lakshmi tried .....hold back the tears, but at last she had .....cry.
8. .....birds and an unhatched egg .....lay in the nest .....which the mother bird flew.
9. The puzzle is .....difficult for me .....solve.

10. It requires.....players on each side.....play this game.
11. I was frightened.....when he went.....near the precipice.
12. Vacation days are.....soon ended.....please the boys.
13. We went.....Victoria Lakes, where we remained .....days.
14. It is.....cold.....swim this afternoon.
15. My little brother asks.....many questions.
16. The.....girls were.....young.....go.
17. The.....boys were.....late.....play.
18. .....many sweets were eaten by the.....boys.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 38. *Date*.....

WORDS WHICH SOUND ALIKE

Which will you have ?

1. *Piece* and *Peace*.

   (a) The mouse found a.....of cheese.

   (b) The noise stopped and there was.....

2. *Bare* and *Bear.*

   (a) The cupboard was .....

   (b) Can you .....pain without crying ?

3. *Knew* and *New.*

   (a) We bought him a .....hat.

   (b) She .....the story of the Three Bears.

4. *Road* and *Rode.*

   (a) The fire engine tore along the .....

   (b) We .....in the bus to the station.

5. *Write* and *Right.*

   (a) Madhav will .....a letter to his mother.

   (b) You are wrong but he is .....

6. *Root* and *Route.*

   (a) We followed the tram .....

   (b) We dug up the ..... of the plant.

7. *Groan* and *Grown.*

   (a) The seed has .....into a tree.

   (b) With a .....he fell down dead.

8. *Hole* and *Whole*.

(a) In his stocking is a little .....

(b) The greedy boy ate the .....cake.

9. *Here* and *Hear*.

(a) Can you .....if I speak ?

(b) " Just come .....!" said the giant.

10. *Know* and *No*.

(a) The boys do not .....the answer.

(b) We do .....work on holidays.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 39. *Date* .....

OPPOSITES

Write the opposite word in the blank space :—

1. Iron is hard ; butter is .....
2. Sheep are tame, but zebras are .....
3. January is .....but April is hot.
4. A rabbit is .....but an elephant is large.
5. Coal is black ; snow is .....

6. I lost my purse but later .....it.
7. I like dry weather better than .....weather.
8. The brother was happy, but the sister was .....
9. The boy was strong, but the girl was .....
10. His mother is .....but he is young.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 40. *Date* .....

OPPOSITES

Use the opposite words in these sentences :—

1. Fire is hot, but ice is .....
2. Sugar is .....but lemons are sour.
3. Milk is white, but coal is .....
4. All work and no .....makes Jack a dull boy.
5. Frogs are small ; elephants are .....
6. I went to school early, but my sister went .....
7. Baby is weak, but father is .....
8. My shoes are ..... ; John's shoes are wet.
9. I have an old coat. Latif has a .....coat.

10. Tapen ate a big mango. Kamala ate a .....apple.

11. This lesson is easy. The other lesson was .....

12. My sister has a sharp knife. My knife is .....

13. Ahmed told a .....story. Rahim told a short story.

14. I have written all the words from the first line to the ..... line.

15. This is a .....bear, but the other is a wild one.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Date .....

Exercise No. 41.

Answer these questions :—

1. What is your name ? .....
.....

2. Where do you live ? .....
.....

3. When is your birthday ? .....
.....

4. What school do you go to ? .....
.....

5. What is your teacher's name ? .....

.....

6. What is your father's name ? .....

.....

7. Where does the sun rise ? .....

.....

8. Where does it set ? .....

.....

9. Why do you come to school ? .....

.....

10. Which subject do you like best ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 42.

Date .....

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

The names of the days of the week are :—

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
	Saturday	

Please note that the names of the days of the week begin with a capital letter. The names of the days of the week, except Sunday and Monday, get their names from gods and goddesses.

Sunday is named after the Sun.
Monday is named after the Moon.
Tuesday is named after the god of war, Tyr.
Wednesday is named after the god, Woden.
Thursday is named after the god of thunder, Thor.
Friday is named after the goddess Frigg.
Saturday is named after the Roman god Saturn.

Write the names of the days of the week :—

1. ..... 2. ..... 3. .....

4. ..... 5. ..... 6. .....

7. .....

Write the answers to these questions. Answer in full sentences :—

1. What is the name of the first day of the week ? .....

.....

2. What is the name of the second day of the week ? .....

.....

3. How many days are there in a week ? .....

.....

4. What day of the week is named after the god Woden ? .....

.....

5. What day of the week is named after the god Tyr ? .....

.....

6. What day of the week is named after the god Thor ? .....

.....

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7. What day of the week is named after the goddess Frigg ? . . . .

. . . . . .

8. What day of the week is named after the god Saturn ? . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Total score . . . . . My score . . . . . Teacher's initials . . . . . .

Exercise No. 43. *Date* . . . . . .

WHEN SHOULD WE USE A CAPITAL LETTER ?

1. We use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence.
2. We begin people's names with a capital letter.
3. We begin the days of the week and the months of the year with capital letters.
4. We begin the names of towns and countries with capital letters.
5. We begin each line of a verse with a capital letter.

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below :—

1. The names of the days of the week begin with . . . . . .
2. Sunday is the . . . . . .day of the week.
3. Saturday is the . . . . . .day of the week.
4. There are seven days in the . . . . . .
5. Sunday and Monday are named after the . . . . . .

   and the . . . . . .

6. .....comes after Tuesday.

7. Sunday is between .....and .....

8. Friday is between .....and .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 44. *Date* .....

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR

There are twelve months in the year. Here are the names of the twelve months of the year.

1. January	4. April	7. July	10. October
2. February	5. May	8. August	11. November
3. March	6. June	9. September	12. December

Note that the names of the months of the year begin with capital letters. Sometimes we can shorten them or abbreviate them. Generally we end all abbreviations with a full stop.

The names of nine of the months are sometimes abbreviated or shortened. See if you can put the name of the month after the abbreviations.

1. Aug. stands for .....
2. Mar. stands for .....
3. Sept. stands for .....
4. Jan. stands for .....
5. Feb. stands for .....
6. Apr. stands for .....

7. Dec. stands for ..... 8. Nov. stands for .....

9. Oct. stands for .....

10. Now write the names of the three months that are left out of the list. They are generally not abbreviated. They are :—

....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 45. *Date* .....

ABBREVIATIONS

If you look at any calendar, the names of the days of the week are sometimes abbreviated or shortened. Shorter names are called abbreviations. Look at a calendar and complete the sentences.

1. Sun. stands for ..... 2. Mon. stands for .....

3. Tues. stands for ..... 4. Wed. stands for .....

5. Thurs. stands for ..... 6. Fri. stands for .....

7. Sat. stands for .....

Please note that an abbreviation usually ends with a full stop. Now write the abbreviations of the days of the week.

1. .....is the abbreviation for Tuesday.

2. .....is the abbreviation for Saturday.

3. .....is the abbreviation for Thursday.

4. .....is the abbreviation for Sunday.

5. .....is the abbreviation for Friday.

6. .....is the abbreviation for Monday.

7. .....is the abbreviation for Wednesday.

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 46. *Date*.....

QUESTION SENTENCES

Every sentence that asks a question should begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark. At the end of sentences that tell something, we generally put the *period* or the *full stop*.

What is the dog doing ?	Here is a picture.
Where do you go ?	Jason is a good boy.
How old are you ?	Sarala is a clever girl.
Do you know how to swim ?	Bombay is a big city.

Place the question mark at the end of the sentences that ask questions. Put the period or the full stop at the end of the sentences that tell something.

1. How far is it to Alipore
2. It is three miles to Alipore
3. Did you see any roses
4. Did you catch any fish
5. Did you see any birds
6. No, I did not see any
7. Who discovered America
8. May I read your letter
9. The boy is riding a pony
10. How many pints are there in a gallon

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 47. *Date* .....

THE LOST DOGS

One day a little pup got lost. It went out of the house, and could not find its way back. A man saw the poor little thing all alone. He took it up, and put it into his big pocket. There the pup fell fast asleep. When it opened its eyes, it was in a big room full of dogs—big dogs and little dogs, fat dogs and thin dogs. It was in a home for lost dogs.

Now all this time the poor mother dog had been very sad. When she missed her baby, she ran about—up one street and down another. Soon she too lost her way. All that night she was out in the dark.

Next day a kind man found her and took her off to the same home for lost dogs. There she saw her pup. She knew him at once. You should have seen her joy then ! For a day or two they stayed in the home.

But hark ! What is it that the big dog hears ? She barks and runs to the door. It is her master who has come to look for his lost dogs. How glad they are to be taken to their own home again !

1. Where did the little pup go ? .....

   .....

2. Who saw the little thing ? .....

   .....

3. Where did he put it ? .....

   .....

4. Where was the pup taken to ? .....

   .....

5. How did the pup's mother feel ? .....

   .....

6. Where did the mother dog see her pup ? .....

.....

7. How long did they stay in the home for lost dogs ? .....

.....

8. How did they feel when their master came ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 48. *Date* .....

THE FOX AND THE CROW

Use these words in the blanks :—

beak	bird	caw	cheese	crow
pleased	sweetly	tree	voice	piece

A hungry fox once saw a crow. The .....was flying off with a piece of cheese in her ..... The fox followed the crow. The crow sat on the branch of a tree. "That piece of cheese looks very nice," said the fox. "That will just do for my breakfast. I must try to get it." So he walked up to the foot of the

..... He began to talk to the crow. "Good-day," he said to the crow. "How well you are looking! I have never seen such a fine..... Surely you are the queen of the birds. How bright your eyes are! How.....you must sing! Do let me hear you sing; two or three notes will do." The crow was very .....to hear what he said. She had never been praised like that before. She began to..... The moment she opened her beak, the piece of.....fell down. It fell into the mouth of the fox, who was ready for it. "Thank you also for that nice .....of cheese you gave me. I will never forget you and your sweet....."

Total score..... My score..... Teacher's initials.....

Exercise No. 49. *Date*.....

THE HEN THAT LAID GOLDEN EGGS

A certain old woman had a hen that always laid golden eggs. Thus the old dame was very well off in the world, but yet she was not content, for she thought to herself:

"My hen must surely have a gold-mine inside; if I kill it, I shall be able to get at the gold, and so I shall be richer still."

She took the hen, therefore, and killed it. But when she had got the bird open she found it was just like any other hen, and so she got nothing for her pains. Indeed, she was worse off, through her greed, than she had been before, for now there were no more golden eggs to be had. Thus, like a great many foolish folk, the old woman lost what she had by trying to make it more, instead of being content.

1. What kind of eggs did the hen lay ? .....

.....

2. Why did the old woman kill her hen ? .....

.....

3. What did she get for her pains ? .....

.....

4. How was she worse off after she had killed the hen ? .....

.....

5. What do you mean by saying. 'She was well off in the world' ? .....

6. What lesson do you learn from the story ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 50. *Date* . . . . . .

THE GREEDY DOG

across	another	fell	greedy	meat
mouth	plank	sank	shadow	snap

A dog found a piece of meat. He took it up in his mouth. He was carrying it home in his . . . . . .to eat it. On his way home there was a little river. A plank lay . . . . . .it. The dog ran over the . . . . . He looked down into the water. There he saw his own . . . . . .in the water. He thought it was another dog. The other dog had . . . . . .piece of meat in its mouth. "I must have that piece of . . . . . .," said the dog. So he opened his mouth and made a . . . . . .at the shadow in the water. As he did so the piece of meat which he was carrying . . . . . .out. It dropped into the water. It . . . . . If the dog had not been so . . . . . he would not have lost his meat.

Total score . . . . . My score . . . . . Teacher's initials . . . . . .

Exercise No. 51. *Date* .....

MY LITTLE DOG

I'll never hurt my little dog,
But stroke and pat his head.
I like to see him wag his tail,
I like to see him fed.

Poor little thing, how very good,
And very useful too ;
For do you know that he will mind
What he is bid to do ?

Then I will never hurt my dog,
And never give him pain,
But treat him kindly every day,
And he'll love me again.

1. Will you hurt your little dog ? .....

.....

2. Will you feed your little dog ? .....

.....

3. What does the dog do when it is happy ? .....

.....

4. What will the dog mind ? .....

.....

5. Is the dog very useful ? .....

.....

6. How will you treat the dog ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 52. *Date* .....

THE DOVE AND THE ANT

aim	arrow	branches
close	crawled	did
drowned	flew	heel
saved	shoot	slipped

An ant was walking along the bank of a river. By chance it ..... It fell into the water. An ant cannot swim. The poor little thing did not know what to do ; it was nearly ..... On the bank of the stream grew a tree. A dove was sitting on one of the ..... She saw the ant fall. She was filled with pity. She knew it could not get out. "Can I help it ?" thought the dove. "Yes, I can. I will save its life." So she picked a leaf from the tree. She .....down to the water. She dropped the leaf into it .....to the ant. The ant .....on to the leaf. The wind blew the leaf to the bank. The ant crept on to the bank. Its life was saved. Soon afterwards a hunter came there. He saw the dove. He used to .....birds. He had his bow in his hand, and he also had an .....ready. He took ..... The dove did not see him, but the ant ..... It was close to his heel. With its sharp teeth it bit his .....

as hard as it could. He felt the pain. He started up. The dove saw him. She flew away. The ant saved the life of the dove, just as the dove .....the life of the ant.

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 53. *Date* .....

THE SWAN

The swan is a very big bird. It is all white but for its bill and its feet. Its bill is red ; its feet are black. The swan is a water-bird. Look at its feet. They are flat like those of a duck. The swan feeds on roots of plants that grow in the water, and on worms and fish. Its nest is by the water-side ; it is made of reeds and grass.

The mother swan is very fond of her babies. Once a swan saw a fox coming across the water to her nest. She knew what the fox wanted. He wanted to get her little ones to eat. She did not wait till the fox came up to her. She knew that a fox cannot swim so well as a swan, so she was not afraid of him in the water. She swam away to meet the fox. Then she beat him so hard with her wings that he was killed. Was she not a brave bird ? It was love for her little ones that made her so brave.

1. What kind of bird is the swan ? .....

.....

2. Where does it mostly live ? .....

.....

3. On what do swans feed ? .....

.....

4. What kind of fox was it ? .....

.....

5. Why was the swan not afraid of the fox in the water ? .....

.....

6. In what way is a swan like a duck ? .....

.....

7. What made the swan so brave ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 54. *Date* .....

THE LAZY BOY

1. Who gets a scolding every day,
Because he is too fond of play,
And from his work will get away ?
The Lazy Boy.

2. Who comes to school with dirty face,
And even boots without a lace,
And so is always in disgrace ?
The Lazy Boy.

3. He never does his writing well,
And cannot even read or spell.
Oh ! anyone can quickly tell
The Lazy Boy.

4. Then I must never idle be,
That anyone may say of me,
" How very sad it is to see
This Lazy Boy "

1. What is the lazy boy too fond of ? .....

.....

2. What does he get for being too fond of play ? .....

.....

3. With what face does he come to school ? .....

.....

4. Does he wash his face ? .....

.....

5. What are his boots without ? .....

.....

6. What must you never be ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 55. *Date* .....

THE TOY MOTOR

I have a little motor car,
    I wind it with a key ;
I wish that it was big enough
    To carry you and me.

Of course, you know 'tis but a toy,
    And only made of tin ;
But if it started in a race,
    I'm sure that it would win.

I'm glad that it is painted red,
    It looks so nice and bright ;
See ! here's a little man inside,
    Oh ! isn't he upright !

If we could only get inside,
    What lovely drives we'd take !
I'm sure my motor runs so well,
    It wouldn't even shake.

Now wait till I have wound it up,
Then see how it will go—
There never was another car
As nice as this, I know.

The boys all laugh to see it run,
Because it goes so far ;
I know that they would like to have
My little motor car.

1. With what do you wind the little motor car ? .....

.....

2. Is it big enough to carry two ? .....

.....

3. What is it made of ? .....

.....

4. How does it look ? .....

.....

5. Who is inside the motor car ? .....

.....

6. What would the boys like to have ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 56. *Date* .....

THE WORKS OF GOD

1. All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The good God made them all.

2. Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
He made their glowing colours.
He made their tiny wings.

3. The purple-headed mountain,
The river running by,
The morning and the sunset,
That brighten up the sky.

4. The tall trees in the green wood,
The pleasant summer sun,
The ripe fruits in the garden,
He made them every one.

5. He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell
How great is God Almighty,
Who has made all things well.

1. What colours has God given to the birds ? .....

.....

2. Give another word for ' tiny ' .....

.....

3. What brighten up the sky ? .....

.....

4. Why has God given us eyes ? .....

.....

5. Why are we given lips ? .....

.....

6. What has God created ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 57. *Date* .....

THE THREE RULES

What is the Iron Rule ?
The rule of savage men :
If evil is done unto you,
Evil thou do again.
This is the Iron Rule.

What is the Silver Rule ?
The rule of worldly men :
If good your neighbour does to you,
Do good to him again.
This is the Silver Rule.

What is the Golden Rule ?
The rule of righteous men :
If evil is done unto you,
Return thou good again.
This is the Golden Rule.

1. What rule do savage men follow ? .....

.....

2. What rule do you admire most ? .....

.....

3. What kind of men follow that rule ? .....

.....

4. Who follow the Silver Rule ? .....

.....

5. What does the Golden Rule say ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 58. *Date* .....

THE BOY WHO CRIED WOLF

Once upon a time there was a shepherd boy, who kept his flock of sheep in a field not far from a village. One day he thought he would play a trick on the men of the village. So he ran up to some of them shouting, " Wolf! Wolf ! Help me ! The wolf is among my sheep !" Some of the men at once left their work, and ran to the field to help him. But when they came among the sheep they found no wolf there, and the boy only laughed at them. A few days later he played the same trick. The men came again to help him, but he only laughed at them.

But one day a wolf did come into the field and began to kill the lambs. The boy ran to the village in great haste and fear. " Wolf ! Wolf !" he cried. " A wolf is in the flock. Come and help me !" The men of the village heard him, but they said it was only another trick. No one went near him, and the shepherd boy lost all his lambs.

1. What do you call those who look after sheep ? .....

   .....

2. What did the boy shout ? .....

   .....

3. Where did the men run to ? .....

   .....

4. Why did the boy laugh ? .....

   .....

5. At whom did the boy laugh ? .....

   .....

6. Why did the men not go to help the boy a third time ? .....

.....

7. What did the shepherd boy lose ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 59. *Date* .....

WHAT THE SPARROW SAYS

I'm only a little sparrow,
I am not much to see ;
My life is of little value,
But the good God cares for me.

He gave me a coat of feathers :
It is very plain, I know,
With not one speck of crimson,
For it was not made for show.

But it keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain ;
If it had gold or purple,
Perhaps it would make me vain.

I have no barn nor storehouse,
I neither sow nor reap ;
God gives me a sparrow's portion
But not one seed to keep.

1. Why has God given the sparrow a coat of feathers ? .....

.....

2. Why is there not even a speck of crimson ? .....

.....

3. Give another word for ' barn ' .....

.....

4. What is the meaning of ' portion ' ? .....

.....

5. Who provides food for the sparrow ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 60. *Date* .....

I LOVE LITTLE PUSSY

I love little Pussy, her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her, she'll do me no harm ;
So I'll not pull her tail, nor drive her away,
But Pussy and I very gladly will play.

I'll pat little Pussy, and then she will purr,
And thus show her thanks for my kindness to her ;
She shall sit by my side, and I'll give her some food,
And she'll love me because I am gentle and good.

I'll not pinch her ears, nor tread on her paw,
Lest I should provoke her to use her sharp claw :
I never will vex her, nor make her displeased,
For pussies don't like to be worried or teased.

1. What do you mean by a Pussy's ' coat ' ? .....

.....

2. If you hurt Pussy, what will she do ? .....

.....

3. What will you and Pussy do ? .....

.....

4. How does Pussy show her thanks ? .....

.....

5. What is a cat's paw ? .....

.....

6. What does the poem teach you ? .....

.....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 61. *Date* .....

PUZZLE SENTENCES

1. is a Gold metal yellow .....
2. clay made is A brick of .....
3. tree climb can A squirrel a .....
4. sky moon The the in is .....
5. heads hats We our on wear .....
6. mice likes A catch to cat .....

7. yesterday did Where go you ? .....

8. pencil is My good .....

9. pocket What you your do in have? .....

10. week Last rain had we .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....

Exercise No. 62. *Date* .....

RIDDLES

1. I can swim.

   I am not a fish.

   I lay eggs.

   I am not a hen.

   I have web feet and feathers.

   I say, " Quack ! Quack !"

   What am I ? I am a .....

2. I have four legs.

   I am not a cow.

I am in the kitchen.

I am in the bedroom.

I am in all the rooms.

Boys and girls sit on me.

What am I ? I am a .....

3. I am small and white.

I have a shell.

I am good to eat.

Sometimes I am boiled in water.

The hen lays me.

What am I ? I am an .....

Total score ..... My score ..... Teacher's initials .....